

I now move that the Senate take a recess until tomorrow at 12 o'clock noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 1, 1949, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 28 (legislative day of February 21), 1949:

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

William E. Davis, of Huntsville, Ala., to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Alabama, to fill an existing vacancy.

IN THE ARMY

Maj. Gen. Herman Feldman, O5724, United States Army, for appointment as the Quartermaster General, United States Army, under the provisions of section 9, National Defense Act, as amended, and title V, Officer Personnel Act of 1947.

WITHDRAWAL

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate Monday, February 28 (legislative day of February 21), 1949:

POSTMASTER

Robert W. Garrison to be postmaster at Frankfort in the State of Ohio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1949

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou Almighty God, from whom we come and to whom we return, grant that we may go forth today, not in criticism nor despondent mood, but in faith, sharing our sympathies in common service. With understanding minds we would realize our opportunities and our duties which we owe our country and our brother man.

We pray that in this complex world we may ever be free and loving hearts, copartners in a great cause; walking not in selfish ways nor forgetting the ties which bind us one to another like the moving waves of the sea, yet bound by the shore lines that unite them. Let every door which is barred by hate and revenge open to the living forms of cooperation and fellowship. Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, February 24, 1949, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 54. An act to retrocede to the State of New Mexico exclusive jurisdiction held by the United States over lands within the boundaries of the Los Alamos project of the United States Atomic Energy Commission; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to continue the authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels, and for other purposes.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication, which was read by the Clerk:

FEBRUARY 23, 1949.

The Honorable the SPEAKER,
House of Representatives.

SIR: A certificate of election in due form of 1st7, showing the election of the Honorable LOUIS B. HELLER as a Representative-elect to the Eighty-first Congress from the Seventh Congressional District of the State of New York, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the Honorable John J. Delaney, is on file in this office.

Very truly yours,

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBER

Mr. HELLER appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MILLS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article written by J. Carson Adkerson, which appeared in the November 1948 issue of *Made in America Monthly*, entitled "Wanted! A Manganese Policy."

MANGANESE

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks by including a tabulation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MILLS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, manganese is the "starch" in steel. There is no substitute for manganese in the manufacture of steel. Without manganese our steel mills will close down.

Dependence on Russian manganese is leading the United States into an increasingly dangerous situation. During the year 1948 the United States consumed approximately 1,500,000 tons of manganese ore. Domestic production was 116,000 tons. Imports into the United States during the year totaled 1,256,646 short tons from foreign sources as follows:

	Tons
U. S. S. R.....	427, 230
Union of South Africa.....	216, 576
India.....	213, 455
Gold Coast.....	132, 971
Brazil.....	143, 916
Mexico.....	61, 614
All other countries.....	60, 894

Instead of building up on our stock piles, we are digging into industry stocks to meet current demands.

It is estimated that we have in stock pile in the United States little more than a year's supply of ore—just enough to fill our lines leading to the steel mills. A year without imports or domestic production and we scrape the bottom of the barrel.

The press recently announced that shipments from Russia are being tapered off and threatened with extinction. More

recent reports indicate that no increase in shipments can be expected from Brazil. They will conserve their own manganese for their own needs.

We are allocating scarce steel to Canada to build railroad cars to carry manganese-bearing ores from South African mines to tidewater—and more scarce steel to build mining machinery to help develop manganese production in other foreign countries; production which may or may not come forward years from now.

We are talking of putting our Government into the steel business when we have no guaranty that we will have sufficient manganese to supply the furnaces now in operation.

We are spending many millions of dollars through the ECA to develop mines abroad with little or no assurance that ores will be delivered to the United States for some years to come, and even should ores in time be delivered, then at an overall cost probably greater than the cost of domestic ores.

According to testimony before the Public Lands, Mines, and Mining Subcommittee of the House, the United States needs to build up a stock pile of 8,638,000 tons for emergency needs.

We should get every ton possible from foreign sources with utmost speed and stock-pile it in the United States, but we must likewise speed developments within the United States.

We have an abundance of manganese ores in the United States, with deposits in 27 States. The properties are undeveloped and milling plants are required to concentrate the ores. No money is yet available for domestic developments.

Far-reaching steps are needed to insure us adequate and dependable sources of supply of manganese without delay. Time is essential.

To help solve this problem I have introduced H. R. 2767, which proposes the purchase of domestic ores containing 15 percent or more of metallic manganese and provides for the concentration or beneficiation of the ores, if necessary, to meet any specifications desired by the Munitions Board. I have every reason to know that immediate enactment of this bill will greatly relieve our impending shortage of manganese ore. I know of no other solution for the immediate future.

The schedule of prices provided in H. R. 2767 is indicated in the following table:

Schedule of manganese ore prices

Percentage of manganese content in ore	Price per unit of manganese	Price per long ton of ore	Price per pound of manganese contained in ore
15	\$1.00	\$15.00	\$.0446
16	1.02	16.32	.0455
17	1.04	17.68	.0465
18	1.06	19.08	.0473
19	1.08	20.52	.0482
20	1.10	22.00	.0491
21	1.12	23.52	.0500
22	1.14	25.08	.0509
23	1.16	26.68	.0518
24	1.18	28.32	.0527
25	1.20	30.00	.0536
26	1.22	31.72	.0545
27	1.24	33.48	.0553
28	1.26	35.28	.0562

Schedule of manganese ore prices—Continued

Percentage of manganese content in ore	Price per unit of manganese	Price per long ton of ore	Price per pound of manganese contained in ore
29	\$1.28	\$37.12	\$0.0571
30	1.30	39.00	.0580
31	1.32	40.92	.0589
32	1.34	42.88	.0598
33	1.36	44.88	.0607
34	1.38	46.92	.0616
35	1.40	49.00	.0625
36	1.42	51.12	.0634
37	1.44	53.28	.0643
38	1.46	55.48	.0652
39	1.48	57.72	.0661
40	1.50	60.00	.0670
41	1.52	62.32	.0679
42	1.54	64.68	.0687
43	1.56	67.08	.0696
44	1.58	69.52	.0705
45	1.60	72.00	.0714
46	1.62	74.52	.0723
47	1.64	77.08	.0732
48	1.66	79.68	.0741
49	1.68	82.32	.0750
50	1.70	85.00	.0759
51	1.72	87.72	.0768
52	1.74	90.48	.0777
53	1.76	93.28	.0786
54	1.78	96.12	.0795
55	1.80	99.00	.0804
56	1.82	101.92	.0813
57	1.84	104.88	.0822
58	1.86	107.88	.0830
59	1.88	110.92	.0839
60	1.90	114.00	.0848
61	1.92	117.12	.0857
62	1.94	120.28	.0866
63	1.96	123.48	.0875
64	1.98	126.72	.0884
65	2.00	130.00	.0893
100	2.70	270.00	.1205

Note basis of long tons—unit of manganese 22.4 pounds

Mr. SPEAKER, these and not lower prices will develop production of domestic manganese ores in quantities essential to civilian and defense needs.

THE TAFT-HARTLEY LAW

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Jacobs]?

There was no objection.

Mr. JACOBS. Mr. Speaker, Fulton Lewis, Jr., has brought to poll taking a new technique—a technique infinitely more accurate than Dr. Gallup's.

He radios 19 Taft-Hartley questions to the people. They are asked to write their answer, "Yes" or "No," to their Congressmen.

I have received 91 answers, 70 of which answered "No" to question 14, which reads as follows:

Do you believe it should be unlawful for a worker to be prevented from performing his job, by the use of violence, force, or intimidation?

In short, the fact that 70 out of 91 people said "No" the law should not forbid violence, proves that the poll takers are dead accurate and crystal clear.

Perhaps that was a mock election we had last year and the poll takers were right after all.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BRYSON asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include an address delivered by Mr. Field before the American Patent Law Association.

Mr. HEBERT asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include a resolution from the New Orleans Property Owners Association; also, to extend his remarks in two separate instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. PHILBIN asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Record and include two editorials.

Mr. LANE asked and was granted permission to extend his remarks in the Record in three instances; in one to include a letter, in another to include an interesting article from the Boston Sunday Post, and in the third to include an address which he made before the Lithuanian Society.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, upon the completion of all business on the Speaker's desk and any previous special orders granted, I may address the House today for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

There was no objection.

RESERVE COMPONENTS OF THE ARMY, AIR FORCE, AND NAVY

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation which is intended to place the Reserve components of the Army, Air Force, and Navy on a footing more in keeping with their great services to this Nation.

First is a bill to create additional secretaries of the armed services for Reserve components.

The purpose of this bill is to create an additional Assistant Secretary for Reserve affairs in each of the departments in the armed services, to wit, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

Within the history of our country no such proposal has ever been accomplished. Perhaps the principal reason for this failure has been the lack of emphasis on the importance of strong and well-trained Reserve forces. In the past the major emphasis has been placed on maintaining an adequate force of Regulars and even in this instance the lethargy of national thinking permitted the Regulars to deteriorate to less than 130,000 troops immediately prior to the outbreak of World War II.

There can be no question that, in the incurrent thinking of the general public, the Congress, and even the responsible officials of the National Defense Establishment, it is imperative to establish and maintain an adequate Reserve strength, both as to numbers and competency, for each of the armed services.

On the basis of past history and particularly in view of the unfortunate attitude of some responsible members of the armed services, it is considered highly

unlikely that any plan for the creation of adequate Reserves will succeed unless the plans receive the consideration and dignity which would result from the appointment of Assistant Secretaries as contemplated in the proposed legislation.

Next is a bill to establish a committee for Reserve components within the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force.

This bill is for the purpose of creating a Reserve advisory committee to the Secretary of the Army, comparable to the Reserve committee of the Department of the Navy.

At present a committee authorized under section 5 of the National Defense Act, operates on the General Staff level. It is considered that the Reserves, who compose 98 percent of our forces in time of war should be represented on the policy level of the Secretary of the Army and to the Secretary of the Air Force.

Only by maintaining a Reserve force, available in time of war or national emergency, can our national security be insured.

Only by having available to the Secretary of the Army, and to the Secretary of the Air Force, the advice based upon the study and experience of mature Reserve officers, can an adequate Reserve program be prepared and executed.

This proposed legislation would make available this valued counsel.

Finally, there is a bill to establish a bureau of Reserve Affairs in the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force.

The purpose of this legislation is to create a bureau for Reserve Affairs similar to that of the National Guard Bureau.

This bill would provide an operating agency necessary for a sound Reserve program.

It is a matter of public knowledge that the Reserve program of the Army and Air Force are close to failure at this time.

By having an operating agency such as a Reserve Bureau, the Reserves can be made effective.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. EVINS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GOLDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an address delivered by Hon. Carroll Johnson, a former Member of the House.

Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include an editorial from the Washington Post of February 23.

Mr. BURDICK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the Record and include some figures on the profits of large corporations.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD regarding a bill he is today introducing.

Mr. ARENDS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. MICHENER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD concerning Siena Heights College, an article by Jane I. Collins.

Mr. JENKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article written by one of his constituents.

HEART DISEASE

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a magazine article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, heart disease continues to be the No. 1 killer of our people. In hearings recently held before the Subcommittee on Appropriations dealing with appropriations for public health we conducted long hearings on the subject of funds to implement the National Heart Act. I know that due to the impetus given this subject by the passage of the National Heart Act in the Eightieth Congress and the campaign that is going on all over this country under the direction of the National Heart Association, the people of America are aroused to this great menace. One of the dangers is that many people will perhaps become morose and distracted on the subject, and many will worry over symptoms that do not always indicate serious heart involvement.

One of the best witnesses before our committee was Dr. Paul D. White, one of the founders of the National Heart Association, a professor of medicine at Harvard University, and a world-renowned authority on disease of the heart. Yesterday there appeared in the magazine section of the Sunday Star an article by Dr. Paul White entitled "Good News About Your Heart." I think this is one of the best articles that has been published. It should be read by every Member of Congress and every citizen of the United States. I hope you will read it. It will do you good to know that something is being done to thwart and stop this No. 1 killer of mankind.

The article referred to follows:

GOOD NEWS ABOUT YOUR HEART

IT MAY BE SOUNDER THAN YOU THINK, SAYS THIS WORLD-FAMOUS SPECIALIST—HERE HE EXPLODES SOME MYTHS THAT CAN CAUSE NEARLY AS MUCH AGONY AS HEART DISEASE ITSELF

(By Dr. Paul D. White, as told to John E. Pfeiffer)

There is no sure-fire symptom of heart disease. But try telling that to amateur experts—people who preserve old-fashioned notions and pass on these notions to worried friends as sage advice. A person may have pain in the chest, palpitation or shortness of breath—or even all three—and the chances are still heavily in his favor.

It would be foolishness to dodge the fact that heart disease accounts for more deaths in the United States than any other single cause. But that's no excuse for clinging to hair-raising myths which frequently produce the worst of all suffering—the agony of gnawing, unvoiced fear. Silly ideas about heart disease have worried thousands of persons. Men and women who were too frightened to visit their doctors have endured years of needless anguish—even died before their time.

Take the case of Joe Brown, a New England chicken farmer. At 3 o'clock one morning he turned off the alarm clock and dragged himself out of bed. He groped his way to the incubators and started turning the eggs over to make sure they'd be heated evenly on all sides. Then he noticed a pressing, slowly mounting pain in his chest, just behind the breastbone. The attack lasted half a minute or so, but Joe finished his chore and went back to bed.

An hour or two later the eggs had to be shifted again and Joe got up fearing a second spell. When nothing happened he heaved a sigh of relief and forgot about the incident. But a few weeks later he had another pain in the same place and a fortnight or so after that still another.

That worried look

Finally he came to my office with the worried look of a man who's convinced he has heart disease.

But there was nothing the matter with Brown's heart. A careful examination revealed that spasms of the esophagus, the 9-inch tube leading from the vocal cords to the stomach, were causing the pain in his chest. This sort of muscular cramp may come from any irritation of the nerves at the base of the neck—it can be caused by excessive smoking, indigestion, or even too much coffee, tea, or alcohol. In Brown's case it was simply overwork. After he hired a man to do the night work, the pain disappeared.

Such cases are familiar to all heart specialists. The idea that every pain in the chest means heart disease ignores the facts of everyday medical experience. Actually, in more than 8 out of 10 cases it's a sign of an entirely different illness, generally not a serious one.

Unfounded fears can conceivably hurt a patient more than his sickness. Shortness of breath is a good example: the odds are about nine to one that it's asthma, a lung ailment, or any one of a dozen other troubles rather than heart disease. One retired businessman went South during the winter and on one of his early morning walks, gradually found himself panting as if he'd just run half a block. When the shortness of breath continued, he visited a busy local physician who listened to his heartbeats and, since the sounds were unusually faint, quickly concluded he had a weak heart, prescribed digitalis.

Complete check-up

Now thoroughly scared, the patient did what he should have done in the first place—he had a complete medical check-up by his own doctor. It turned out that his shortness of breath was a result of bronchitis. Penicillin proved more helpful than digitalis.

The heart-murmuring myth is even more prevalent. A mother came into my office, leading her reluctant 8-year-old son. They had traveled more than a thousand miles because he had "noises in the heart." As things turned out, I didn't have to do anything for the child—he had a perfectly healthy heart. But the mother was a problem. I had to spend a good deal of time with her, so that the boy wouldn't develop a morbid fear of a heart disease he didn't have.

Palpitation, dizziness, faintness, swollen feet—these possible heart symptoms are more often than not signs of other ailments. In

fact, we see many people who have nearly every possible symptom on the list, and they are almost always suffering from "anxiety neurosis." These patients are worried and high-strung. We don't yet know just what's wrong with them, but their heart muscles are all right.

Not that you should go to extremes and ignore the way you feel. It cannot be over-emphasized that, although the odds are against it, any one of the symptoms mentioned above may be a sign of heart trouble. Any delay in going to a doctor and finding out is foolish, especially when you consider that the average car owner can't hear an unfamiliar wheeze in the motor without dashing to the nearest garage.

New techniques

Specialists have developed new techniques to help spot heart trouble. There's the ballistocardiograph, a "table" on which the patient lies and which is suspended so delicately that it recoils with the force of the heartbeat and spurt of blood through the arteries. This instrument provides a rough indication of the heart's output. A much more important device is the electrocardiograph, which picks up the tiny electrical currents that accompany heart action and represents the impulses as wavy lines on graph paper. Such records have to be interpreted carefully, and unusual patterns are not always signs of heart trouble. These and other recent techniques are never substitutes for a thorough examination, and are used only to supplement other evidence.

The three most prevalent causes of heart trouble are high blood pressure, rheumatic fever, and coronary artery disease. The last condition results from thickening of the wall of the heart arteries, and a characteristic symptom is angina pectoris, pain in the chest, coming as a result of effort. The pain may be confined to the breastbone region or radiate to one or both arms, usually the left arm.

It's an interesting fact that the heart muscle itself is not commonly injured directly. Angina pectoris and many other symptoms are caused by damage to the arteries that lead to the vital organ and its valves. The heart is probably the strongest muscle in the body. It has to beat 2,500,000,000 times during a 70-year lifetime and pump 5 to 10 tons of blood a day. No emotion, however intense, has ever broken a healthy heart—not even love.

Even when the heart does behave abnormally, it's not always dangerous. It used to be thought that an unusually slow pulse always indicated damage to the nervous or muscle fibers regulating the heart rate. But at the time he was breaking records in the mile run, Glenn Cunningham had a pulse in the low forties. And the Navy was doubtful about Leslie MacMitchell, New York University's star miler, because his heart beat only 38 times a minute. (He was later accepted after careful study.)

A rest cure

At the other extreme, a 50-year-old housewife had occasional attacks of tachycardia, a condition in which the heart may jump from a normal 70 to 160 beats a minute. She was so worried that, to hide her trouble from the rest of the family, she tried to keep on working. Result was that the attacks lasted 3 or 4 hours. When she finally saw her doctor, he told her to drink less coffee and lie down whenever spells came. The rest alone reduced the attacks to half an hour. Also, she had fewer of them and is in good shape today.

When unusual symptoms actually mean major heart disease, however, the patient naturally has to modify some of his habits more radically, depending on what he's suffering from. He may have to smoke less or cut tobacco out entirely; cocktails now and

then are usually perfectly safe, but it's wise to reduce his alcohol intake if he's a heavy drinker.

The diet treatment

High-blood pressure is sometimes treated by low-salt diets and fewer calories; over-eating should be avoided in the case of hypertension or diseases of the heart arteries. In all cases, a patient should lose weight if he's carrying extra poundage.

But the idea that a person has to stop all work, retire and die quietly is wrong. Moderate activity is just as necessary for a heart patient as it is for anyone else. It keeps the circulation active by maintaining good muscle tone throughout the body. Well-exercised legs, for example, help squeeze the blood back up through the veins to the heart and lungs. If we could keep the muscles and blood vessels functioning properly, heart disease might be less of a problem.

Another fallacy

The dread of climbing stairs is another fallacy that ought to be set straight once and for all. Actually, walking, not running, up stairs is usually good for the heart, as long as you don't place such a strain on it that failure might occur. Most people who have elevators installed in their homes to avoid the exertion are wasting their money. Often they would be smarter to go on fishing trips, take occasional hikes, and keep working at their jobs.

Golf is an ideal game for many heart patients, despite the scare publicity that tells all about the man who dropped dead the other day on the seventh fairway. Just as likely as not, he would have died 10 years earlier if he'd stayed at home in his easy chair.

How to invite trouble

What can a healthy person do to avoid heart disease? For one thing, a moderate amount of activity is always important. But that doesn't mean overdoing it. High-pressure businessmen and others who are always on the go are inviting trouble. The head of a large corporation once said that he paid his executives \$100,000 a year to compensate for the fact that their jobs would probably kill them within 10 years. The same risk holds for anyone who works so hard that he neglects his health.

The man who plows through the week's work, eats heavily at lunch and dinner, and then expects to make up for the strain on his days off may very well be visiting a heart specialist sooner or later—and probably sooner. Relaxing isn't simply a matter for week ends, and the go-getter usually can't take it easy even then. He's likely to play golf the way he works, going around the course as if he had a \$10 bet on every hole.

Most of us take our vacations at the wrong time. The traditional 2 weeks in the summer don't make much sense from a medical standpoint, because business naturally slackens during the hot weather and you need rest most when work loads are heavy. According to Mayo Clinic studies, deaths from heart failure are most frequent in December, January, and February in the North—and if you have only 2 weeks, the cold-weather months are the best time to get away from it all. Furthermore, it's better to take a few days off every now and then than to use up the entire 2 weeks or more in one trip.

When it comes to diet, the big problem in the United States is overeating. Many office workers develop bay windows because they eat as much as they used to when they played college football 20 or 30 years ago. There's accumulating evidence that extra weight injures the heart. It puts a greater strain on the circulation and is certainly bad for general health.

Fat can hurt you

What may actually initiate certain heart trouble is too much fat in the diet, whether

it stays on the body or not. Fats may filter into the walls of the blood vessels and, after chemical break-down, form calcified deposits on the inside. Such deposits may not only lead to hardening of the arteries but actually narrow them to a point where important organs, including the heart, fail to obtain enough blood. One reason that women get less heart disease than men is possibly because their metabolism is different and retards the formation of deposits in the arteries.

But for a person who does develop heart trouble—and such conditions are often a matter of simple aging—the outlook is anything but hopeless. I'll never forget one patient who came to see me a few months after he'd had a coronary thrombosis, a clot in one of the arteries of the heart. He was 53 years old, and ran a silver-fox farm on Prince Edward Island off the coast of Canada. He fully expected to die within a year or two.

The only thing to do was to keep him under observation. We knew that a clot had blocked a branch of one of the arteries that nourished the heart muscles, cutting off the blood supply to a small portion of tissue. We hoped that the heart would establish a "collateral circulation" on its own—in other words, that the dammed-up blood would find "space" blood vessels and thus detour the clogged artery and set up new supply lines.

A turkey every year

That's actually what happened, as it does in most cases, although we didn't understand the process so well in those days. The patient wanted to know whether he could go back and run his fox farm. I told him he might shorten his life if he didn't. Privately I thought he'd live 5 or 6 years if he followed my advice, and perhaps not so long if he stopped work completely. Before the patient left the hospital he shook hands and said: "Dr. White, I'm going to send you a turkey every year as long as I live." That was in 1924. I received turkeys from that man for 24 consecutive years.

Of course, many people with heart trouble don't live 20 years longer (or send me turkeys when they do). After all, heart disease often comes in the late 50's or 60's. But I have seen over 30,000 patients since I started treating heart disease in 1920, and such long-lived cases are far more common than they once were thought to be.

The road ahead

We've learned a good deal since then. For example, we used to think that the intense chest pains of angina pectoris meant a life expectancy of only about 4 years. Now we know that it's more than double that figure.

Research to discover more about the fundamental causes of heart disease is steadily increasing. It gives promise of leading in the next generation to the prevention of much of the heart disease which is still too prevalent among young and middle-aged persons.

THE LATE WILLIAM E. TATE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, everyone who has had close contact with veterans' affairs and with the representatives of the veterans' organizations here in Washington was shocked and grieved on Thursday morning to learn of the sudden death of William E. Tate, the national director of

claims for the Disabled American Veterans.

Those of us who have served as members of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs learned to depend upon Mr. Tate's wide knowledge of the veterans' problems, especially in the field of rehabilitation and compensation claims. Few men had a closer touch with the veteran suffering from service-connected disabilities. He knew without reference the complex regulations of the Veterans' Administration and in his frequent testimony before our committee his judgment was invariably called upon and accepted.

Thousands of veterans will mourn his passing, for he had given more than 30 years of his life in service to them. He was the national commander of the Disabled American Veterans in 1927 and served as assistant national adjutant of the organization for many years.

The Disabled American Veterans has been singularly unfortunate in the past few months in the loss of competent, able personnel. Only a few weeks ago the organization sustained a heavy blow in the passing of Dr. Clayton E. Wood, its national medical director, a veteran who, also, gave of the most of his life to service for disabled veterans. With the loss of Mr. Tate the Washington office of the DAV will carry on with other disabled veterans who give cheerfully of their strength and time to further the cause of those who sacrificed their health to preserve our country. There is a real service.

The following information shows the many years of loyal active service given by William E. Tate for our disabled veterans:

WILLIAM E. TATE

Born in Mullens, S. C., in 1893. Was educated in the public schools and later was graduated from the School of Pharmacy, Furman University, Greenville, S. C.

Bill enlisted in the Medical Corps of the Army. Served for 1½ years during World War I. Shortly after discharge was hospitalized for disabilities incurred during his service for a period of some several years in Government hospitals in North Carolina.

During this period of hospitalization he became interested in the activities and program of the Disabled American Veterans and the American Legion. During his ambulant hours he devoted the greater part of his time to assisting his buddies in hospital cots in the preparation of their claims for Government benefits, in matters of insurance, vocational training and compensation. From this voluntary unselfish hobby, Bill Tate developed into one of the outstanding best-informed advocates for disabled veterans and their dependent benefits in our country.

His physical circumstances were such that his doctors had little hope of his surviving the early twenties. While on the other hand, the newly formed veterans groups in North Carolina called more and more on him.

He is one of the few veterans' leaders in the Nation who have served as State Commander of the DAV in two States, North Carolina and Georgia. Before attaining State leadership he had been an adjutant and commander of the largest American Legion Post in North Carolina and secretary of the first 40 and 8 organization in that State. While still a patient, in the hospital at Oteen, N. C., Bill represented his State at the national convention of the DAV held in Salt Lake City, where he won for himself the first platoon of what, down through the years, has developed

into an army division of disabled veteran friends and admirers. Shortly thereafter he moved to Atlanta and became the first national service officer of the DAV in the fifth district. He was the general chairman of the sixth annual national convention held in Atlanta, Ga., in 1926, and the following year the delegates in attendance at the national convention held in El Paso, Tex., elected him as the seventh national commander of the organization.

As national commander, Bill Tate demonstrated his devotion to the cause of the disabled man, not only with his natural ability but with an unselfish devotion that saved the organization from floundering into bankruptcy. As a chief executive of the Disabled American Veterans, he traveled much of his time at his own expense, was personally responsible for the financing of the national activities to the point that at the close of his year it carried the organization out of the red and into the black.

Bill Tate was one of the founders of the DAV service foundation and has served during its twenty-odd years of existence as a continuous officer and has been its president for the past some several years. After having received the highest honors a veterans' organization could bestow on him, he retired to the ranks of the organization and continued continuous and constant activities, having been called upon from time to time to again serve in various expert and executive capacities.

During one short period he left the active duties of the DAV to become an executive of the State of Georgia's Veterans' Welfare Department and was then drafted again to serve as a national service officer in Atlanta, Ga. Later he became assistant national adjutant at national headquarters in Cincinnati, where he served until his health made it necessary for him to retire for a short period of time, when he was again drafted to become an assistant to Millard W. Rice, in charge of the Washington office of the organization. With the reorganization of the Washington office by the Chicago national convention, Bill Tate became director of claims and has been more responsible than any other man in the development of the organization's outstanding service officer and claims division activity.

Bill was married to Mrs. Myrtle Baggett on March 5, 1930, in Atlanta, Ga.

COMMUNISM IN EUROPE

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, when the Herter committee visited Europe in the fall of 1947 we had occasion, of course, to give special study to communistic activities in the various countries over there. I visited most of the countries except those behind the iron curtain.

In Italy we met the man who is considered to be the most astute Communist leader operating outside of Russia. In my opinion, he must have graduated at the head of his class in the school in Moscow that gives training to persons wishing to become Communist leaders. I refer to Palmiro Togliatti.

A few days ago Maurice Thorez, who is head of the Communist movement in France, and Palmiro Togliatti, the head of the Communists in Italy, both declared that if it should develop that Rus-

sia should need any assistance from the Communists in France or Italy, Russia can depend upon the full support of all Communists in those two countries.

In other words, these two agents of Joe Stalin lay down the challenge to us and they want us to know what we can expect in case we get into trouble with Russia. And these two leaders no doubt have supervised the distribution of millions of dollars of relief money furnished by the United States while they have not had one dollar from Stalin for distribution. The American people do not like this situation. It is strange how the Communists can permeate our country and all the countries of the world while we have difficulty even in distributing our own relief in these countries dominated by Communists and in many countries not dominated by Communists such as France and Italy.

As a part of my remarks I include the following editorial on this subject:

A QUESTION FOR COMMUNISTS

Palmiro Togliatti, the Communist leader in Italy, now joins Maurice Thorez, his opposite number in France, in stating that in event of a war in which Soviet Russia was engaged it would be the duty of Italian Communists to aid the Soviet Army if it appeared on Italian soil. Both Communist leaders qualified the conditions under which they said loyal Communists should act—pursuit by the Red Army of an aggressor across the borders of their countries—but the connotation of their remarks is clear. It is that a Communist's first loyalty is to Moscow and not to his own country.

Now that the two leading Communist leaders in west Europe have spoken, it seems in order to address a question to the leaders of the Communist Party in the United States and in other countries. In the case of the American Communists the question might be put this way: What would be your attitude if Soviet Russia should charge Canada with aggression, land an army there and pursue Canadian forces across the border of the United States; would American Communists have the evident duty, as Signor Togliatti put it, of aiding in the most efficient way the Soviet Army? The event is, we hope, wildly improbable, but we have a right to know the answer.

What the purpose was of the French and Italian Communists leaders in making their statements at this time is not clear. Some cantonal elections are coming up in France and the Italian Communists have been called out to make a nation-wide demonstration today. The statements may have been intended as an incitement to militancy on the part of present party members. Surely they could not have been intended to persuade any non-Communists to join the party. The normal effect on the normal Frenchman or Italian would seem to be the opposite. It is doubtful even if the rank-and-file Communists in either France or Italy would like to see their countries occupied by the Red Army. And what aggressor are Thorez and Togliatti thinking of? A new Hitler in Germany or Marshal Tito?

Whatever the purpose of the statements, Frenchmen, Italians, and Americans who are loyal to their own governments, to their democratic ways of life, who prefer what they have to what they would get under Red Army occupation, should welcome this clear drawing of the lines. It neatly disposes of the theory that British Communists, say, could ever comprise His Majesty's Loyal Opposition, that American communism is only twentieth-century democracy. If this is not the proper interpretation of the remarks

of M. Thorez and Signor Togliatti, then it would seem incumbent of the leaders of Communist Parties elsewhere to clarify the situation. In the absence of a forthright explanation, the assumption must be that the two European Communists have stated the clear intent of Communists everywhere.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three instances in the Appendix of the RECORD and include extraneous matter.

Mr. D'EWARD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include two memorials adopted by the State Legislature of Montana and an article of his own regarding rural electrification.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include a resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors of Outagamie County, Wis., and in the other to include a progress report on the cooperative sea lamprey investigation on the Great Lakes prepared by Dr. John Van Costen, chairman, Great Lakes Sea Lamprey Committee.

Mr. REES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article upon farm support prices.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and to include a statement by a prominent constituent in his congressional district.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article on the progress of health insurance in England.

Mr. DAVIS of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial and in the other a letter.

Mr. SANBORN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a memorial from the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S STATEMENT AS REPORTED UNBECOMING TO THE DIGNITY OF THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES. Mr. Speaker, it is regrettable that the President saw fit to utter

the statement he is reported to have made at a public gathering on Tuesday evening.

Regardless of his reasons for being irked, and irrespective of the individual involved, it is unbecoming and beneath the dignity of the office of the President of the United States to use such language. The least the President should do is to make an apology to the people for having permitted himself to give vent to the statement charged to him.

I had hoped that on his Nation-wide hook-up Thursday night he would make such apology, but no such statement was forthcoming. Mr. Truman still has an opportunity to make a public expression of regret. Not to do so is a reflection upon the highest office in our land. The stigma attached to his statement should be removed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COX asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. HART asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an address by the Attorney General.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

Mr. McMILLAN of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary on matters relating to the District of Columbia be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and include extraneous material.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, religious freedom—you may worship your own God—are these rights being eliminated from the face of this earth? Are we going back to the dark ages of religious persecution? What is occurring in this modern century makes me wonder. The list of suppression of religious freedom is growing from day to day. Where will it stop?

The bigoted heads of communism have attacked the Protestant, Catholic, and Jew. The present slogan of the Communists is to purge, and to continue to purge, until the last minister, priest, and rabbi is imprisoned or exterminated.

This brutal attack upon Cardinal Mindszenty, Bishop Ordass, and the Protestant clergyman in Bulgaria is an unerasable blot upon humanity. These unjust and imposed trials are not exceptional instances, it is not only in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Bulgaria that the Communist form of justice is intended for—others will follow. The

present situation is even more menacing than the worst of our past ordeals.

It is foolish to dream of progress and peace for the world when a dark shadow overcasts the international horizon. The trouble is that in our lifetime everything that came to be an appalling reality seemed a hoax and a fable only shortly before it came to pass. It is only natural that human minds assess the future in terms of past experiences. They fail to see even the present. Thus by sheer force of habit we have pretended to see things as they were and not as they are.

This attack upon religious freedom is a warning to every American to protect his moral and spiritual values. May we stand firmly and rebuke the encroachment of our freedom—and above all guaranties of religious worship.

VETERANS' PENSION BILL

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, within the last few days I have received many communications from Members inquiring when hearings on the so-called Rankin veterans' pension bill will be held. I wish to announce now that the Committee on Rules will start holding hearings on that bill this coming Wednesday. I have been unable to answer all the inquiries that have come in by mail, so I take this opportunity to make the announcement in order that the Members will be informed.

COMMUNISM WINNING ITS "COLD WAR" HERE IN WASHINGTON

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and include excerpts from speeches I made in the past.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, communism may be losing the "cold war" in Europe, but it seems to be winning its "cold war" here in Washington, especially against the white people of the District of Columbia.

Beginning with the nauseating spectacle of a mixed dance of whites and Negroes at the so-called Inaugural Ball, the Reds have moved on to other conquests.

Just a few days ago Mr. Julius A. Krug, head of the Department of the Interior, capitulated to their demands and issued an order driving the white children from the tennis courts in the public parks of the District of Columbia.

He called it wiping out segregation, but he, and everyone else, knows that it simply meant driving the white children out of the 18 tennis courts they have been using, and turning them over to the Negroes.

Stalin must have smiled behind his mustache when he read of that communistic order.

Again this morning we are told by the press that Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin has taken another lengthy step along the communistic line with a recommendation advocating the passage of the infamous FEPC bill which Joe Stalin fathered in 1920.

I wonder what the next step is going to be.

What nonsense it is to pour American money by the billions, and tens of billions into the sinkholes of Europe, Asia, Africa and Israel under the pretense of fighting communism abroad, and then permit these communistic drives against the white people of America including the white children of the District of Columbia, right under our very noses.

The truth is, this whole alleged civil-rights program is simply a communistic movement to destroy the white man's civilization, to wreck this country, and to drag America down into the mire of race amalgamation, financial bankruptcy, and internal chaos.

God save our country from such a fate.

Remember that this FEPC monstrosity was set up by Executive order, and when it was exposed on the floor of the House, the Congress killed it as dead as a door nail by refusing to appropriate money to continue its vicious persecution of the white businessmen of America.

I participated in that debate, and read into the RECORD a list of individuals that composed this economic gestapo.

Under permission granted me to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I am going to insert that speech, together with the names of the parties selected to operate this communistic outfit, which I hope every Member of Congress will take the time to study carefully.

The matter referred to reads as follows:

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, the passage of a law at this time legalizing this so-called FEPC would be a betrayal of the white people of the country. If every individual in the United States could understand just what it means, there would be such a roar of protest coming from every State in this Union that it would never see the light of day.

If every Member of Congress would screw his courage to the sticking place and vote his convictions on this so-called FEPC, it would not get 50 votes out of the entire membership of 435.

It is a most dangerous and brazen attempt to fasten upon the white people of America the worst system of control by alien or minority racial groups that has been known since the crucifixion.

When I read the names of the personnel of this outfit you will understand what I mean.

To sanctify this organization by law would give the lie to everything we have told our American boys they were fighting for. Instead of coming back to liberty, freedom, and democracy, they would find themselves sold into this bondage, herded, humiliated, and regimented by alien influences directed by a foreign comintern representing the deadly doctrine of Karl Marx that is based upon hatred for Christianity and for everything that is based on Christian principles.

It is a manifestation in legislative form of that infidelity that has closed thousands of Christian churches in Europe and has been

responsible for the murder of untold millions of Christian human beings.

This measure is not directed altogether at the white people of the South. If it were, you folks in the North would not have so much ground for alarm. We in the South know how to combat subversive elements. As Henry Grady once said, we wrested the South from such domination "when Federal drum beats rolled nearer and Federal bayonets hedged closer to the ballot box of the South than it ever will again in this Republic."

But you people in the North have not had that training, and this FEPC is likely to bring grief, strife, hatred, race riots, and chaos in your northern cities if this vicious agency is perpetuated and sanctioned by your votes.

Do not forget that the returning servicemen know what this thing means, and they are going to call you to account next year—beginning with the primary. They are not going to wait until the general election.

Do not forget that every businessman, every farmer, every professional man, and every other independent individual whose blood glows with the instinct of American liberty, is going to join these men, and those other patriotic forces that are fighting to save American institutions for which these boys have been fighting and dying upon every battlefield in the world.

If every man and every woman in the United States could just read the list of individuals that compose the personnel of this crazy FEPC, and its subdivisions throughout the country, I dare say there would not be enough of you left who vote for it, even if nominated in the primaries next year, to form a corporal's guard.

For your information, and for the information of the American people generally, I am going to read you the official personnel as it exists today. Remember, this list is taken from the official record. This is the group that wants to nose into and control every business in the United States. Remember, they can search the files and records of every business establishment in America where some disgruntled individual is willing to trump up a charge of discrimination. They can drag them all over the country and try them, and in that way destroy any ordinary business concern.

The next thing they are going to try to do is get control of your schools and force their communistic henchmen into the schools and teach your children their subversive doctrines.

Read these lists carefully, which, as I said, are taken from the official records here in Washington, and you will see that not 1 out of 10 on these rolls is a white gentle American.

Here is the official list:

Committee on Fair Employment Practice, Washington, D. C., Office of the Chairman

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Ross, Malcolm	Chairman	White	\$8,000
Johnson, George M.	Deputy Chairman	Colored	8,000
Hubbard, Maceo	Hearings examiner	do	5,600
Bloch, Emanuel	do	White	5,600
Copper, Evelyn	do	do	5,600
Berking, Max	Assistant to Chairman	do	3,800
Alexander, Dorothy	Secretary to Chairman	Colored	2,600
Clifton, J. Jeanne	Secretary to Deputy	do	2,000
Brooks, Mary	Clerk-stenographer	do	1,800
Banting, Myra	do	White	1,800

You will note that in this office of the chairman, consisting of 10 people, there are 5 Negroes and 5 white people, most of whom

have foreign names. One of the whites is a stenographer who receives the smallest salary of anyone on the list.

Remember that the members of this group preside over the destiny of every business enterprise in America, and are using their assumed powers to harass white Americans out of business.

This is the organization Members of Congress are being asked to perpetuate by the passage of this bill.

FIELD OPERATIONS

Here is the Division of Field Operations:

Field operations

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Maslow, Will	Chief	White	\$6,500
Mitchell, Clarence	Principal fair-practice examiner	Colored	5,600
Davidson, Eugene	do	do	5,600
Beall, W. Hayes	Senior fair-practice examiner	White	4,600
Mercer, Inez	Fair-practice examiner	do	3,800
Rogers, Eleanor	Clerk-stenographer	Colored	1,800
Saito, Otome	do	Japanese-American	1,800
Thompson, Mildred	do	Colored	1,800
Cornick, Emma	do	do	1,620

You will note that it consists of nine people—five Negroes, one Japanese, and three others—two of whom have records of affiliations with Communist-front organizations, according to the reports of the Dies committee.

Imagine this group going about over the country riding herd on the white American businessmen of the Nation, telling them whom they shall employ, whom they shall promote, and with whom they may associate.

It would be interesting, and probably enlightening, to check up on these people and see how many of them are native-born Americans.

Members of Congress had better do this now, before they get caught in this trap, because this question of un-American activities is going to be an issue in every congressional district next year, beginning with the primaries.

The people are not going to wait until the general election for someone who holds a commission as a result of the pernicious activities of Sidney Hillman and his gang to wrap the party cloak about him and shout to the people of his district that "I am a Republican" or "I am a Democrat."

More than 2,000,000 young men have already been discharged in this war, and they are organizing now to try to save America for Americans. They are going to read your records, and they are likely to ask you some very embarrassing questions when you get home.

REVIEW AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Now look at this list and see who reviews all these records of racial discrimination when they come to Washington, and you will understand how the editor of the Dallas News felt and how other white gentiles feel, including Cecil B. DeMille, the great American movie producer, when they are harassed out of business.

Here is the list:

Review and Analysis Division

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Davis, John A.	Chief	Colored	\$5,600
Lawson, Marjorie	Research analyst	do	3,800

Review and Analysis Division—Continued

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Golightly, Cornelius	Compliance analyst	Colored	\$3,200
Hemphill, India	do	do	2,600
Coan, Carol	do	White	2,600
Davis, Joy P.	do	Colored	2,600
Hoffman, Cella	Clerk-stenographer	White	1,800
Spaulding, Joan	do	Colored	1,800

You will note that it consists of six Negroes and two white people, one of whom is named Carol Coan and the other Cella Hoffman, a white stenographer receiving the lowest salary on the list.

Now, if you sign the petition to bring out this bill or vote for this monstrosity, do not forget that when you get home those white American businessmen who help to sustain this Nation in time of peace and whose sons are fighting its battles in time of war are going to want to ask you some questions that you may not be able to answer.

LEGAL DIVISION

But if you want a real laugh, look at this legal division.

Legal Division

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Reeves, Frank D.	Attorney	Colored	\$4,600
Stickgold, Simon	do	White	4,600
Gordon, Jerneve	Clerk-stenographer	Colored	1,800

You will note that this so-called Legal Division consists of two Negroes and a Simon Stickgold.

INFORMATION DIVISION

Now we come to the Information Division. If you want information about this outfit, write to this Division:

Information Division

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Bourne, St. Clair	Information specialist	Colored	\$3,800
Whiting, Margaret	Clerk-stenographer	do	1,800

You will note that it consists of two Negroes, one registered as an information specialist and the other as a clerk-stenographer.

BUDGET AND ADMINISTRATION

Now we come to the Budget and Administration Division. This Division not only makes up the budget but administers the regulations. Here is the list:

Budget and Administration

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Jones, Theodore	Chief	Colored	\$5,600
Jeter, Sinclair	Assistant administrative officer	do	3,200
Baker, Vivian D.	Clerk-stenographer	do	2,000
Jackson, Bosales A.	Clerk-typist	do	1,620
Paynter, Minnie A.	do	do	1,620
Hollomon, Irving	Clerk	do	1,440
Selby, Ralph R.	Chief, fiscal	do	2,800
Ross, Sylvia B.	Voucher auditor	do	2,000
Nelson, Otella	Accounting clerk	do	1,620
Carpenter, Elizabeth	do	do	1,620
Brent, Pearl T.	do	do	1,620

This outfit, which is composed of 11 Negroes, and no whites at all, not only makes

up the budget for financing this aggregation, but it seems to have the power of administration. I hope you will read this list to your white businessmen, farmers, and ex-servicemen at home when you get back and ask for renomination in the primaries next year.

MAIL AND FILES DIVISION

Now, here are the ones that have control of the mails and filing system:

Mail and Files

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Douglas, Lela.....	Chief, Mail and Files	Colored.	\$2,000
Welch, Selena.....	Docket clerk.....	do.....	1,800
Gamble, Jessie.....	File clerk.....	do.....	1,620
Phillips, Rose.....	do.....	do.....	1,440
Reed, Charles.....	Messenger.....	do.....	1,380
Mitchell, Regina.....	File clerk.....	do.....	1,440

You will note that this Division is composed entirely of Negroes—six Negroes, and no whites at all. I wonder why they discriminated against the white race in setting up these two powerful branches of this most dangerous agency?

REGIONAL OFFICE, NEW YORK

Now, let us turn to the regional offices and see who is going to harass the business people back in the States. Here is the list for the State of New York:

Regional office, New York

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Lawson, Edward H.	Regional director.	Colored.	\$5,600
Jones, Madison S.	Fair-practice examiner.	do.....	3,800
Jones, Robert G.	do.....	do.....	3,800
Donovan, Daniel R.	do.....	White...	3,800
Irish, Miriam.....	Clerk-stenographer.	Colored.	2,000
Asepha, Tillie.....	do.....	White...	1,620
Schwartz, Sonia.....	do.....	do.....	1,620

This is the list that is going to help Governor Dewey harass the white American businessmen of the Empire State. You will note that it is composed of four Negroes and three white people. Please read the names of the three white people and see if you can figure out their antecedents.

Businessmen of New York are going to have a hard time after this war without having all this communistic conglomeration to deal with, to say nothing of the one which Governor Dewey and his political henchmen have now heaped upon them.

REGIONAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA

Now, let us turn to Philadelphia, the birthplace of the Constitution—the City of Brotherly Love. At the risk of causing glorious old Benjamin Franklin to turn over in his grave, I read you the list:

Regional office, Philadelphia

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Fleming, G. James.	Regional director.	Colored.	\$5,600
Greenblatt, Mildred.	Fair-practice examiner.	White...	3,800
Manly, Milo A.....	do.....	Colored.	3,800
Risk, Samuel R.....	do.....	White...	3,800
Grinnage, Willard.	do.....	Colored.	3,200
Gorgas, Helen.....	Clerk-stenographer.	do.....	1,800
Klinger, Karyl.....	do.....	White...	1,800
Brown, Grayce.....	do.....	Colored.	1,440

You will note that it is composed of eight individuals—five Negroes and three whites, Mildred Greenblatt, Samuel R. Risk, and Karyl Klinger.

Don't you know there will be some brotherly love when that crowd gets going on the businessmen of the Philadelphia area?

REGIONAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Now, here is the regional office in Washington, D. C., the National Capital, where there has been so much persecution of white gentiles in the last few years. Here is the list:

Regional office, Washington, D. C.

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Evans, Joseph.....	Regional director.	Colored.	\$5,600
Houston, Theophilus.	Fair-practice examiner.	do.....	3,200
Kahn, Alice.....	do.....	White...	2,600
Chisolm, Ruby.....	Clerk-stenographer.	Colored.	1,800
Urbach, Dorothy.....	do.....	do.....	1,620

You will note it consists of four Negroes and Alice Kahn. Just what chance a white gentile will have with this group is entirely problematical, to say the least of it.

REGIONAL OFFICE, CLEVELAND

Now, let us move out where the West begins and take a look. Here is the list in the Cleveland regional office:

Regional office, Cleveland

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
McKnight, William.	Regional director.	Colored.	\$4,600
Abbott, Olcott R.	Fair-practice examiner.	White...	3,800
Glore, Lethia.....	do.....	Colored.	3,200
Kelley, Berniza.....	Clerk-stenographer.	do.....	1,620
Wasem, Edna.....	do.....	White...	1,800

You will note that this group is composed of three Negroes and two whites, Olcott R. Abbott and Edna Wasem.

"Don't you know the white people of Cleveland will enjoy being dominated by them?"

CINCINNATI REGIONAL OFFICE

Cincinnati seems to be largely under the jurisdiction of the Cleveland office since it only has two people:

Cincinnati

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
James, Harold.....	Fair-practice examiner.	White...	\$4,600
-----	Clerk-stenographer.	-----	1,800

DETROIT REGIONAL OFFICE

Now let us move on to Detroit, Mich. Here is the regional office for Detroit:

Detroit

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Swan, Edward.....	Examiner in charge.	Colored.	\$4,600
Sese, Doris K.....	Clerk-stenographer.	Japanese-American.	1,620

You will note that it is composed of one Negro and one Japanese. I know the businessmen of Detroit are grateful for this consideration.

I should like to hear some of the comments they will make to you gentlemen from Detroit when you get home next summer, if you support this vicious measure.

REGIONAL OFFICE, CHICAGO

Here is a list of the regional office in the Windy City:

Regional office, Chicago

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Henderson, Elmer..	Regional director.	Colored.	\$5,600
Gibson, Harry H. C.	Fair-practice examiner.	do.....	3,800
Schultz, Joy.....	do.....	White...	3,800
Williams, Le Roy..	do.....	Colored.	3,200
Zeidman, Penny...	Clerk-stenographer.	White...	1,800
Ingram, Marguerite S.	do.....	Colored.	1,620

You will note it is composed of four Negroes, Joy Shultz, and Penny Zeidman. I am told that a representative of this group went into the office of Swift & Co. and asked how many Negro members they had on their board of directors. The answer was, "We have no Negro members on our board of directors." Then the question came back, "Why haven't you?" This just shows what this supergovernmental set-up is driving at. They want to communize America and destroy everything which our glorious ancestors have left us and for which our boys are now fighting and dying all over the world.

REGIONAL OFFICE, ATLANTA

Here is a list of the Atlanta office:

Regional office, Atlanta

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Dodge, Wither-spoon.	Regional director.	White...	\$4,600
Hope, John.....	Fair-practice examiner.	Colored.	3,800
McKay, George D..	do.....	White...	3,200
Chubb, Sally.....	Clerk-stenographer.	do.....	2,000
Ingram, Thelma.....	do.....	Colored.	1,800

You will note that it consists of two Negroes and three whites; the most important post in this office, that of examiner, is held by a Negro. I wonder how the people of Georgia enjoy the domination of this group. I may have more to say about them later.

REGIONAL OFFICE, KANSAS CITY

Here is the list of the Kansas City office:

Regional office, Kansas City

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Hoglund, Roy A...	Regional director.	White...	\$5,600
Ormabee, Eugene..	Fair-practice examiner.	do.....	3,800
Jones, Mildred.....	Clerk-stenographer.	Colored.	1,620
Schlien, Helene G..	do.....	White...	1,620

You will note that this office force consists of three whites and one Negro. You can read the list of whites yourself and then judge how many of them really represent the people of that area.

ST. LOUIS REGIONAL OFFICE

Here is the list of the regional office at St. Louis:

St. Louis

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Theodore Brown...	Examiner in charge.	Colored.	\$3,800
Morris Levine.....	Examiner.	White...	3,200
Armata Jackson...	Clerk-stenographer.	Colored.	1,620

You will notice that it consists of two Negroes and Morris Levine. Just how they came to select these particular individuals to preside over the destiny of the white businessmen of the great State of Missouri I cannot understand.

REGIONAL OFFICE, DALLAS, TEX.

The members of the regional office at Dallas are as follows:

Regional office, Dallas

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Castenada, Carlos..	Regional director.	White...	\$4,600
(Vacancy).....	Fair-practice examiner.	3,200
Gutleben, Willetta.	Clerk-stenographer.	White...	1,800

You will note there is one vacancy. Last year that position was held by a Negro, namely, Roy V. Williams. The other two members, Carlos Castenada, the regional director, and Willetta Gutleben, seem to be in charge of the office at the present time. This is the regional office that attacked the Dallas News last year for carrying an advertisement for a Negro janitor. This fellow Castenada, the director, held the same position that he holds now. If this set-up is made permanent, then I presume the rest of the white American businessmen in Texas may expect to be harassed just as the Dallas News was.

REGIONAL OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS

The regional office at New Orleans consists of the following members:

Regional office, New Orleans

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Ellinger, W. Don...	Regional director.	White...	\$3,800
Morton, James H...	Fair-practice examiner.	Colored.	3,200
Ronning, Evelyn...	Clerk-stenographer.	White...	1,800

You will note that there are two whites and one Negro in this office. As the Negro is the fair-practice examiner, just what the decent people of Louisiana may expect at the hands of this outfit is something to contemplate.

REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

The San Francisco office consists of the following individuals:

Regional office, San Francisco

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Kingman, Harry L.	Regional director.	White...	\$5,600
Rutledge, Edward..	Fair-practice examiner.	do.....	4,600
Ross, Bernard.....	do.....	do.....	3,800
Seymour, Virginia..	Administrative assistant.	do.....	2,000
Marzen, Jewel.....	Clerk-stenographer.	do.....	1,800

This is the only office we have found yet that consists entirely of white (?) people. Just what the background of each one of them is, I am unable to say.

LOS ANGELES REGIONAL OFFICE

The Los Angeles regional office consists of the following:

Los Angeles

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Hunt, A. Bruce....	Hearings examiner.	White...	\$5,600

Los Angeles—Continued

Incumbent	Title	Race	Salary
Brown, Robert E...	Fair-practice examiner.	Colored.	\$3,600
Lopez, Ignacio.....	do.....	White...	3,800
Vetter, Vera G.....	Clerk-stenographer.	do.....	1,800
Lerna, Marie.....	do.....	do.....	1,620

You will note that there are four whites and one Negro in this office, the Negro being the fair-practice examiner. I do not know what consideration the white businessmen of Los Angeles are receiving at the hands of this group, but from what I can hear there is considerable gnashing of teeth over the situation.

Mr. Chairman, this FEPC is a super-government of commissars, with more power for evil than any other agency that has ever been created in this country. If Congress should ratify it and make it the law of the land, then we will have sacrificed and destroyed that sacred freedom for which our brave men are now fighting and dying on every battle front in the world.

We have no right to pass such a drastic, revolutionary measure that literally changes our way of life, as well as our form of government, while these boys are away from home in uniform, fighting to sustain American institutions.

As I said before, we are going to carry this battle against such un-American activities into every congressional district in the United States next year, in the primary, so that no one can crawl behind the party cloak and claim immunity at the hands of any segment of our people.

This is a battle for the survival of free constitutional government, for the survival of the American way of life, for the survival of free enterprise, for the survival of American liberty itself.

It is a battle to save America for Americans.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in one an editorial and in the other an article.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD on two subjects and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BATTLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial and some other information on the Atlantic Pact.

Mr. MANSFIELD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

PANAMA CANAL

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 44 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Whereas it is the responsibility of the Congress of the United States to establish the policy to be followed in prescribing the tolls that shall be levied for the use of the Panama Canal; and

Whereas there have been substantial changes in economic conditions since Congress last established such policy, including the effect of such tolls upon American shipping: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof is authorized to make a full and complete study and analysis of the financial operation of the Panama Canal with particular reference to the proper accounting and allocation of costs attributable to—

(a) the transit of the Canal by commercial, governmental, and military vessels of United States and foreign nations;

(b) military activities of the United States in and connected with the Canal Zone;

(c) United States civil government, including, but not limited, to sanitation, public schools, playgrounds, hospitals, and so forth;

(d) business operations conducted under the supervision of the Governor General of the Panama Canal by the various business units of the Panama Canal and Panama Railroad Company;

and to recommend to the Congress concerning what elements of cost should be properly used in the future as the basis of a policy to be followed in establishing and levying tolls for the use of the Panama Canal for transit purposes.

The committee shall report its findings, together with its recommendations for such legislation as it may deem advisable to the House at the earliest practicable date, but not later than June 30, 1949.

The committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to sit and act at such times and places within or without the United States whether the Congress is in session, has recessed, or is adjourned; to hold such hearings as it deems necessary; to employ such consultants, specialists, clerks, or other assistants; to travel and authorize its assistants to travel; to utilize such transportation, housing, or other facilities as any governmental agency may make available; to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; to take such testimony; and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per 100 words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$15,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House upon vouchers authorized by the committee, signed by the chairman thereof, and approved by the Committee on House Administration; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to defer until after submission of the committee's report any change in tolls currently levied for the use of the Panama Canal.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] and yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANKIN. How much general debate will there be on the bill after the rule is adopted?

The SPEAKER. This is not a bill, this is a resolution. There will be 1 hour of debate.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the resolution be subject to amendment?

The SPEAKER. Not unless the gentleman from Texas yields for that purpose.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield for a question.

Mr. RANKIN. I have a bill pending to abolish the Canal tolls for coastwise trade. No foreign country can engage in our coastwise trade. The American people paid for this Canal, and are keeping it up. I think they ought to be permitted to use it without being put on the same footing as foreign countries, which have nothing invested in it.

Our people should be permitted to use our own Panama Canal without having to pay tolls.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. BLAND. It would appear that the gentleman has shown the reason for this resolution which we are now considering. That is one of the things that will be taken into consideration by the committee.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, I was not criticizing the committee, I will say to my distinguished friend the gentleman from Virginia. I was just asking for information.

Mr. BLAND. The gentleman from Virginia is not sensitive as to that at all.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, perhaps it will be helpful to the House if I explain briefly the resolution before us.

In March 1949, pursuant to, as and authorized by, section 411, title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, the President issued a proclamation which would have effected changes in the toll rates levied by the Government of the United States for use of the Panama Canal. Those changes would have become effective October 1, 1948—Proclamation No. 2775 of March 26, 1948. In September 1948, the President by further proclamation prescribed that such changes in the toll rates would not be made effective until April 1, 1949, thereby permitting the Congress to investigate and make recommendations concerning the entire question of operations at the Canal. I quote the pertinent sections of the latter proclamation:

Whereas it now appears that the Congress may be called upon to give consideration to the entire question of the cost of operation of the Panama Canal and the tolls to be levied for the use thereof; and

Whereas it appears consistent with the public interest to postpone the effective date of the said Proclamation No. 2775 until April 1, 1949, so as to permit continuance of the present tolls until the Congress shall have had opportunity for such consideration.

Following these proclamations the Chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries introduced House Resolution 44. The committee was of the opinion that the subject matter was of such importance, involving as it does a national policy on the operation of and tolls to be charged for use of the Panama Canal, that the House should have complete and up-to-date information before any changes were made. This resolution permits the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, to make a full and complete study and analysis of the financial operation of the Panama Canal. It grants them the power to request by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and documents as are required. The entire purpose of the res-

olution is to provide helpful and factual information in a report to the House so that we may approve a general policy for the operation of the Panama Canal that is consistent with good management.

I thought it particularly timely that this resolution should come before the Congress. A very interesting article appeared February 19, 1949, in the Saturday Evening Post, prepared by Ernest O. Hauser and entitled "Richest Ditch on Earth." It was a story of the Suez Canal. I commend it to you for study and thought. Perhaps, even, it will be useful to the committee or subcommittee making the investigation authorized by the resolution. I was rather startled to realize how little I, as a United States Representative, knew about the operation of the Panama Canal, a canal that has played such a vital part in the development of our country and which looms so important in the future. I am sure that the committee report will be useful and will result in helpful changes.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I am pleased to yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CAVALCANTE. Will the committee, in submitting their information to the Congress, include therein, for the purpose of our guidance here, any information that is obtained pertaining to the Suez Canal, as to what tolls are charged at that canal, and the way it is managed when our shipping wants to go through the Suez Canal?

Mr. LYLE. While I am not a member of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, as the gentleman knows, I am sure that the committee will bring to the House a helpful and full and useful report.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. BLAND. While I do not know that I will head up the subcommittee, I have no doubt that every fact that is connected with the imposition of tolls will be brought to the attention of the House, and certainly any matter which any Members of the House desires to bring before the committee will be considered by the committee.

Mr. LYLE. I am sure that the gentleman and his committee will bring in, as I said, a useful and helpful report which will enable the House to make an intelligent decision on this important matter.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. BLAND. May I say that the committee has had jurisdiction of the Panama Canal since 1935. At that time the jurisdiction of the Panama Canal was transferred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries by action of the House, after an agreement that had been worked out between the Speaker of the House, who was then chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and myself as chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The committee, as such, has not made any study of the Panama Canal tolls, because at that time, as will appear from

the first order of the President, a law had been passed fixing the tolls. I have been trying to find out if there was any investigation made by the committee. I do not think so. I certainly doubt whether the question of tolls was gone into very carefully by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which our distinguished Speaker was then chairman.

We want to go into all of these matters and determine them finally.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COX. The high character and general standing and patriotism of the chairman of the committee that would do this job ought to be enough insurance that it will be well done. I understand that there is not any opposition whatever to the resolution. If there be none, why can we not move forward and make a determination of the problem?

Mr. LYLE. The gentleman is correct. However, the resolution must be amended to comply with the rules of the House. I will offer an amendment to strike out certain portions later.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. SABATH. As usual, when the gentleman from Texas presents a resolution for consideration here, he gives very careful study and consideration to the resolution and to what it intends to accomplish and the ends to be met. Consequently, being prepared as he always is, I feel that he should not be deprived of the opportunity of explaining more fully the provisions of the resolution, because I know it will be of value to the Members and at the same time it will be an example to others to prepare any resolutions or bills that they may present to the House.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LYLE. I yield.

Mr. COX. I must disclaim any intention of shutting the gentleman off, because I know he knows what he is talking about. He has examined this whole question very carefully, and he is prepared to give information to anyone who may be in doubt as to the position they should take on the matter.

Mr. LYLE. I am grateful to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] for their statements.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. LYLE. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, there is no objection to this resolution at this time, provided the prerogatives of the Committee on House Administration are protected by amendments, whereby the Committee on House Administration decides as to the amount of expenditure to be made.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LYLE. At what time would an amendment be proper? Now, or after the previous question has been ordered?

The SPEAKER. An amendment to the body of the resolution should be offered now.

Mr. LYLE. I offer an amendment, Mr. Speaker, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LYLE:

On page 3, line 6, after the word "oaths" and the semicolon, insert the word "and."

On page 3, line 7, after the word "testimony", strike out the semicolon and the words "and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable."

Page 3, line 8, after the word "advisable", strike out the period and the remainder of the paragraph down to and including the word "administration" in line 14.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. LYLE. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LYLE: Page 1, strike out the preamble of the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILBURN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include therein a resolution and two editorials.

Mr. COLMER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an editorial from the New York Times.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL] is recognized for 20 minutes.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, today I want to briefly discuss the possibility of the enactment of labor legislation in the Eighty-first Congress. I say "possibility" because after all of the noise and campaign promises, nothing has yet happened.

The Congress has been in session 57 days. The administration has a majority of 91 Democrats in the House and 12 Democrats in the Senate. The committee handling labor legislation in the House has a majority of 16 Democratic members to 9 Republican members. The Senate Committee on Labor has 8 Democrats and 5 Republicans.

In the campaign the President and some big labor leaders who joined him promised the laboring men they would repeal the Taft-Hartley law. I rise to

ask the question: Why have they not done it by now? They have not even written a bill for consideration.

Mr. Speaker, the House and Senate committees have enough Democratic votes on each committee to report a bill at any time to the floor of the House or Senate to repeal the Taft-Hartley law. There are enough Democrats in the House and Senate to pass this legislation without a Republican vote, and thus keep the campaign promises they made to the laboring people, if and when they want to do it.

Their excuse now is that the Republicans are blocking this legislation. That is nothing less than a conspiracy on the part of the labor leaders and administration leaders to dodge their own responsibility, and to deceive the laboring men.

Tell me—are the Republicans so much smarter, or so much more powerful that a small minority of them can prevent a heavy Democratic majority from reporting out, or passing labor legislation?

The Republican Eightieth Congress, with a much smaller majority than the Democrats now hold, was held responsible for the passage of the Taft-Hartley law, even though a majority of the Democratic Members of the House and Senate joined with the Republicans to override the President's veto. Certainly, the laboring men who have been promised by the labor leaders and the party in power that they would repeal the Taft-Hartley law forthwith will now blame the administration for not making a real attempt to repeal the law. They have the ball now, and plenty of players on their team. They cannot blame their failure on us few Republicans.

Mr. Speaker, the real reason is that they are beginning to hear from the rank and file of labor, and from the people back home generally, who now begin to realize that the Taft-Hartley law is a good law, under which labor and everyone has prospered as never before; a law that has brought labor and management into a more harmonious relationship than at any time in the past 16 years. The general public of over 80,000,000 people also know that this law helps to protect their rights, and has been in part responsible for the greatest production and the greatest prosperity in the past 2 years this Nation has ever witnessed.

There is another reason why they have not rushed a bill out to the floor of the House to keep their promise to repeal the Taft-Hartley law. That reason is that they have offered nothing worth while in its place. They know the people will not accept nothing in a law for something that has worked well for the past 2 years. The proposed new law recommended to the committee, if enacted, would be worse than no law at all.

The representatives of the people, both Democrats and Republicans, by a majority in the House and Senate, will not go back to the one-sided Wagner Act, and will not turn the wheels of government back to the former strikes and chaos they know will result, unless legislation is provided to follow the Taft-Hartley law that will be fair and helpful to all—to the rank and file of labor, to

business, agriculture, and to all of the people of this Nation.

Mr. Speaker, the laboring men themselves are beginning to realize that the Taft-Hartley law contains many essential provisions for the protection of the individual laboring man—protection from management on the one hand and protection from some dictatorial labor bosses on the other hand.

Many laboring men would prefer that from 13 to 18 of the principal provisions of the Taft-Hartley law be written into any legislation that takes its place.

Mr. Speaker, in an effort to sample the opinion of the laboring men in two of the strongest unionized cities in my district as to what they would like in labor legislation, I mailed out 2,000 questionnaires recently to card-carrying union men representing shop workers, railroad men, members of the buildings trades, shoe-factory workers, and so forth, and asked them to fill out the questionnaire and give me any suggestions as to other legislation they think should be written into the new labor bill. I must admit that I was a little surprised when the questionnaires began to come back to me on the 16 provisions contained in the Taft-Hartley law.

Approximately 90 percent of the returns urged that all of the 16 provisions now in the Taft-Hartley law be retained in any legislation the Congress may write.

I do not contend that if all persons contacted had replied that the percentage ratio would show such a heavy majority. In fact, one could hardly hope even a majority would so express themselves when for 2 years the labor leaders and labor papers have every week told them the Taft-Hartley law is a slave-labor law, and should be repealed. I think the returns do indicate that possibly a majority who understand the law would want most of the provisions of the act written into any new legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I make this statement because several magazines during the past 2 years have made general Nation-wide polls among union men, asking their opinion on most of the provisions I have listed. The general consensus of these polls, including a poll made by Look magazine, show that 60 to 78 percent generally approved these provisions in the Taft-Hartley law. Their prejudice had been built up much more against the law, than against its actual effect on the workers as contained in its provisions.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include the questionnaire as a part of my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I have deleted the name; however, here is the way about 90 percent of the laboring men filled out the questionnaire:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C., January 19, 1949.

DEAR FRIEND: The present Taft-Hartley law will either be repealed or rewritten. It is my hope that the new legislation enacted

will be fair and just to both labor and management, and in the best interest of all the people of the Nation.

As your Representative in Congress, I am anxious to have your opinion on the following provisions which were written into the present law for the sole purpose of protecting the rights of you individuals of the rank and file of labor. If you want them continued in the new legislation, write "yes" after each provision. If you do not, write "no" after each provision.

PROVISIONS IN PRESENT LAW

1. Recognizes your constitutional right to quit your job at any time. Yes.
2. Protects you against being forced out of your job by union officials so long as you pay your dues. Yes.
3. Protects you against discrimination or threats by your employer or your union officials. Yes.
4. Helps to drive Communists out of union leadership by requiring union officials to make sworn statements that they are not members of the Communist Party. Yes.
5. Prohibits your union officers from spending your dues by making donations to political candidates. Yes.
6. Gives you the right to vote secretly on all union questions. Yes.
7. Prohibits "check-off" of dues from your pay without your written consent. Yes.
8. Prevents waste of your dues by compelling union officials to give each member at the end of each year a financial statement showing the amount of money taken in, how spent, and to whom. Yes.
9. Gives you the right to ask for an election to determine if union continues to represent a majority of the employees. Yes.
10. Protects you from personal financial liability through any judgments rendered against your union. Yes.
11. Protects you from loss of pay by prohibiting secondary boycotts and jurisdictional strikes. Yes.
12. Gives you the right by secret ballot to determine whether or not a strike shall be called. Yes.
13. Provides for a union shop, but requires that any employee, within 30 days, must become a member of the union if a bargaining agreement is in effect between the employer and the employees. Yes.
14. Gives you the right as an individual to appeal to the National Labor Relations Board for protection of your rights and privileges. Yes.

Not one of the above provisions which now give the individual members of a union more freedom and greater protection was contained in the Wagner Act. You can now express yourself fully on the floor of your union without fear of being discriminated against or being forced out of a union by any union officer. These provisions are for the protection of the rank and file of labor in the locals.

15. In view of these facts, do you favor the outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and that the old Wagner Act containing none of these provisions for your protection be instituted in its place? No.

Please give me your opinion on the following provisions also contained in the present law by writing in "yes" or "no":

1. The present law provides that the Government, on a recommendation of the President, can obtain an injunction for a period limited to 80 days against strikes which would imperil the health and safety of the Nation. Should we retain this provision? Yes.
2. The present law gives the employers the right of free speech in labor-management disputes, so long as they do not threaten or promise anything. Do you believe management should continue to have this right that was denied them under the Wagner Act? Yes.

If you will check the above provisions and mail this letter back to me, giving me your

opinion, it will be helpful, and I will appreciate it. Your name will be held in strict confidence and not disclosed.

I shall be glad to have any other suggestions you care to make with reference to this legislation. Please feel free to write me.

Sincerely yours,

C. W. VURSSELL,
Member of Congress.

Please sign here: _____

(Name)

(Address)

Practically every labor paper since the day the Taft-Hartley bill was passed, and many of the big labor leaders who saw their power slipping away from them and being given back to the rank and file, and to the little locals of the Nation, kept up a drumfire for months that the Taft-Hartley law was a slave-labor bill.

LABOR'S IRON CURTAIN

Can it be that the real reason the labor leaders have tried to hold down the "iron curtain" to keep the laboring men from knowing what was in the bill was because for the first time in 16 years the rank and file of labor was being given protection and freedom from the dictatorial power of some labor bosses?

Mr. Speaker, I am not interested in the name of Taft-Hartley bill. I do not care what you may call the act that succeeds it. I am interested in the combined welfare of labor, agriculture, little and big business, because I know, and everyone should know, that any legislation that is passed should be fair and just to all of these great segments of industry, and it should be in the interest of over 80,000,000 people that are not classified as either employers or employees.

I know, and every right-thinking person knows, from the laboring man up to the big-business man, that all of these groups must be encouraged with fair and just legislation to work together in an effort to keep wages at a high level; business at a high level; agriculture at a high level; and that we cannot have continuous prosperity in this country unless all of these objectives are achieved.

Mr. Speaker, there are some sections of the Taft-Hartley law, in my judgment, that are not necessary. There are some amendments that should be written into the law that follows it. I am only interested in legislation that will be beneficial to all of the people.

Mr. Speaker, I am equally against any law that will give business too great power or control, and I am against any legislation that will put into the hands of a few labor leaders of this country the power to choke the Nation to its knees, and slow down and endanger the entire economy of the Nation.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD in two instances and include in each an article.

Mr. MONRONEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article from the Christian Science Monitor regarding Hon. Brooks Hays' proposal on civil-rights legislation.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE] is recognized for 15 minutes.

HELP WANTED: A UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE ACADEMY

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, why do we win the wars and lose the peace? The losing of which breeds more wars. Because we train men—career men—in the military arts, but leave our diplomacy to amateurs.

Take a recent trend.

A man has become a successful soldier, a several-starred general. He has learned how to command. Then we appoint him to a diplomatic post where he must exercise the flexible and understanding talent of a conciliator.

It just does not work.

Might as well put a bull in a china shop.

Or a man has wealth, social connections, or political pull. And these are supposed to invest him overnight with an intimate knowledge of international affairs, and all those other special qualities of a profession which requires years of study and experience.

Diplomacy is a vocation, not an avocation. A serious matter. In the United States, however, we have come to regard it as a delayed-action Cock's tour.

We pick a man who is successful and a regular fellow. We put him in charge of an embassy, which is like an island of the United States put down in the strange sea of some foreign country. He knows nothing of the language, customs, political organization, history, or policies of that country. He blunders—unintentionally, of course—and ruins the good will we have built up through the sacrifice of many American lives and the expenditure of much American wealth. Then he is transferred. And the people back home begin to suspect that something is lacking in such an arrangement.

It could be special training for the particular job. The State Department is not entirely to blame for this failure of American diplomacy to grow up. Nor is any President to blame. The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, under date line of February 21, 1949, pointed to the trouble, which only the Congress can start to remedy by legislation. The Commission recommended broad revision in this country's machinery for dealing with foreign relations. Among other things, it said President Truman should have a freer hand in directing such relations, and a better set-up for getting sound advice. In calling for a major shake-up of the State Department, the Commission declared that the Department has fallen to a level of low esteem with Congress, the public, the press, and many of its own officials. The State Department's organic statute of

1789 is still its basic charter. Then we were a small, isolated Nation.

Today we are one of the two major nations to whom more than half the world looks for a consistent policy of leadership.

Consistent? The Commission reports that—

Today the coordinated activities of the State Department and the 45 other units of the executive branch is *sine qua non* for the effective conduct of the various and numerous foreign-affairs activities.

But the most striking present-day feature of the organization of the Government for the conduct of foreign affairs is the participation in all its phases by other departments and agencies.

First, we need an overhaul of the Department itself, with the insertion of the missing link, namely, the establishment of a United States Foreign Service Academy for the instruction and training of diplomatic cadets in preparation for service as officers in the Foreign Service of the United States.

A bill to this effect, identified as H. R. 471, was introduced by me in the United States House of Representatives on January 3, 1949.

Without the cadre of officers trained at West Point, Annapolis, and the post-graduate war colleges of the respective services, our civilian armies would have been without adequate leadership in World War II, with serious consequences for our Nation.

In fact, this core of highly trained personnel, more than counterbalanced the professional armies and the universal military training of such countries as Germany, Italy, and Japan.

In fact, the British were so impressed with the efficiency of our officer-training academies that they are planning to copy our methods.

Recently, no less an authority than Gen. Carl Spaatz, United States Air Force, retired, in the February 21, 1949, issue of *Newsweek*, recommends broadening the scope of instruction at West Point and Annapolis so as to train men for interchangeable service in the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

He contends that this would promote unification of the armed forces.

Officers so broadly trained would be of greater value to the country in this age of expanding world responsibilities.

There is also the clue to a solution of our problem in the field of diplomacy.

In this age of expanding world responsibilities we need, in the civilian sense, officers so broadly trained as to be of greater value to the country.

Their basic training shall be in foreign languages, not isolated as such, but woven into a thorough knowledge of the traditions and the outlook, the hopes and the fears of the Russian, the Mexican, the average person in China, or the citizen of Canada, for example.

At the same time they should be careful and objective reporters of the ideologies being forced upon certain unfortunate peoples of this world.

They should be able to help us preserve American security while we work toward world understanding and world security.

What are the chief functions of a Foreign Service officer?

To represent American interests abroad, to report, and to negotiate.

Mind you, we call them "officers" and we refer to them as a "corps."

By the very nature of their duties, they spend most of their lives outside of the United States.

This has created the problem of re-Americanization.

One of the objectives of the Foreign Service Act of 1946, was to insure that it was broadly representative of the American people and fully informed in respect to current trends in American life.

This can be achieved by the medium of a Foreign Service Academy which will make certain that such officers receive a thorough training in the traditions, the history, and the performance of our way of life, as well as that of the countries to which they are assigned.

How many times have we felt that our colleges and universities, as such, were taking the United States for granted, and were failing to provide that awareness of American culture and civilization, with all its accomplishments and its shortcomings, which must serve as the basis of their occupations and their lives?

I submit that we cannot leave our Foreign Service to men and women who are not specially trained in Americanism first.

How many people know that our State Department and the Foreign Service are two distinct organizations, each with its own personnel, appropriations, and administration?

This dual structure makes the United States today the only major power with its foreign affairs organization divided into two segments and often alienated, one from the other.

Our Foreign Service personnel, to keep in touch with their fellow-Americans and the viewpoint of Americans, must serve in the United States for longer periods than actually is the case today.

Does not this signify, in part, lack of a unified, basic training for the Foreign Service?

In this one-world atomic age we cannot rely upon cloistered scholars nor upon those who have acquired most of their formal education in foreign countries to provide the personnel to represent us in diplomacy.

Our own colleges and universities do not offer complete professional training in Foreign Service as a career.

Furthermore, they are limited in their approach because such training is a primary function of the Government and should be provided by the Government.

It is within the permanent structure of the Government, as distinguished from the changing administrations of Government, whether they be Democratic or Republican.

As yet, this concept has not taken root and form through the establishment of a United States Foreign Service Academy which will provide the trained officers necessary to measure up to our new responsibilities as one of the two major powers in world affairs.

To fill this gap, my bill would authorize the Secretary of State to establish or maintain, in or near the District of Co-

lumbia, an academy to train men and women for careers in our Foreign Service.

In prescribing the curriculum, the Secretary shall provide that special emphasis be placed on the study of the history, culture, customs, folklore, and language or languages of the nations which the trainees select as a major subject of study.

They shall not only be versed in the ability to understand and report the viewpoints of the governments and the people of the countries to which they may be assigned; they must be able, also, to explain the United States and its people to foreigners.

They must be competent and tactful in the presentation of our informational program and in the art of promoting, in spite of difficult barriers, the development of international understanding and good will.

This will require special talents and special studies.

The opportunity to attend the academy will be open to all Americans of good character who pass the competitive examinations, limited only to that number of the highest marks which may fill a yearly quota.

While in attendance at the academy, tuition, quarters, subsistence, and other necessary expenses shall be paid for by the Government.

In making original appointments of permanent officers in the Foreign Service, preference shall be given to graduates of the academy, after they have served 2 years as temporary employees at foreign stations.

There shall be appointed each year a board of visitors to the academy, which shall consist of five members from the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and five members from the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the respective chairmen of such committees.

The board of visitors shall exercise the same functions as is provided in the case of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy.

The Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of our Government has recently charged that the intelligence unit is the weakest and least effective in the State Department, and that its relationships with the Central Intelligence Agency partake of rivalry rather than cooperation.

The State Department's relationship with the press and other media of public information are extremely weak, the report added.

The Congress, should it authorize a Foreign Service academy, will insist on adequate training of personnel to remedy these deficiencies.

United Nations in swaddling clothes, Truman Doctrine, Marshall plan, cold war, Russian expansionism, satellites, the cancer of communism, propaganda, the stirrings of independence among colonial peoples, in this welter of swiftly changing events, the United States will need the best men to represent our interests.

Diplomacy in the atomic age must grow up.

In the world assembly of the future, men and women who are thoroughly

schooling in the American way of life and in the relationship between our Nation and other nations will be among the most distinguished leaders that our country has produced or will produce.

And I am sure that many of them will be graduates of the United States Foreign Service Academy.

To this end, I ask your support of H. R. 471.

The time to prepare for the future is today.

PULASKI MEMORIAL HOUR ON MARCH 4

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, Friday, March 4, 1949, will be the two hundred and first anniversary of the birth of the renowned Polish-American hero, Gen. Casimir Pulaski. I feel it would be proper and fitting in recognition of his services to our country and in respect to his memory that we pay tribute to him in the House on his birthday anniversary.

I therefore ask unanimous consent that immediately upon the conclusion of legislative business on that day that I be recognized for 1 hour for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. WAGNER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

CINCINNATI AND THE COMMUNISTS

Mr. WAGNER. Mr. Speaker, I happened to have been born and raised in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, which city has been known throughout the world as the Queen City of the West and as a place of which we are all justly proud.

Our city has an excellent reputation for progressiveness, peace, and quiet. Our community is made up of different groups, such of which have been banded together to help make this the greatest Nation in the world. We have an excellent record with reference to brotherhood, racial and religious relations, and all of us meet together periodically to discuss our problems and work out the same. Class hatred is an unknown quantity in our community.

Commencing on Saturday, February 26, 1949, and throughout the week up to and including Saturday, March 5, we are celebrating Brotherhood Week, a time when we rejoice and are glad that turmoil among groups has never existed in our community.

However, on last Saturday, February 26, 1949, certain individuals who call themselves the Hamilton County Communist Party came out of their hiding places and attempted to disrupt the peaceful people of our community. They attempted to stir up unrest among our people by appealing to religious prejudice through mimeographed sheets which were distributed in certain sec-

tions of our fair city. Like rats coming out of sewers they poked their ugly heads out into the open just long enough to attempt to accomplish their purpose and then immediately went back into hiding. None of them had the courage to affix his or her name to the scurrilous literature which they circulated.

In our community also we are very fortunate in having several civic-minded radio stations, among which one of the most informative is WCPO which is owned and operated by one of our city's best newspapers, the Cincinnati Post. Mr. Robert Otto, the news commentator on radio station WCPO, was the person who first brought to light this despicable attempt to inflame our people, and I quote from the broadcast made by Mr. Otto at 4 p. m. on Saturday, February 26, 1949, over radio station WCPO:

Communists came out of hiding in the Cincinnati area today in a move obviously designed to inflame members of the Jewish community against Catholics.

Mimeographed letters bearing the heading, "Mindszenty anti-Semite" were circulated among passersby at prominent corners in Avondale. The inflammatory letters ironically were being passed out at the climax to the local observance of Brotherhood Week, on the Jewish Sabbath and on the eve of the Catholic observance of Sunday.

The letters referred to the Catholic primate of Hungary, Josef Cardinal Mindszenty, who now is behind bars in that Communist-dominated land following a so-called trial. The letters through which the local Reds hoped to set Jew against Catholic bear this sentence at the bottom, and we quote: "Hamilton County Communist Party, Avondale Branch, Post Office Box 1483."

Following our broadcast of the Avondale incident, Second District Congressman EARL T. WAGNER, who heard the newscast, said he was going to request the FBI to arrest and prosecute the composers and circulators of the missives. Cincinnati detective headquarters is also investigating. District 7 police told us that circulation of political or defamatory circulars in the manner used by the Reds is prohibited by city ordinance, but no one was cited in Avondale, however.

The Communist letter attempts to brand Cardinal Mindszenty an arch enemy of the Jews. Yet during the so-called trial of the cardinal the Post carried an interview with an internationally known Jewish figure, Bela Fabian, who said that he personally knew the cardinal and worked with him to save Jewish people from the terror of Hitler and the Reds. Fabian branded as an outright lie any attempt to link the cardinal with anti-Semitism.

The Hamilton County Communists obviously have established a link between themselves and the Red persecutors of Catholics in Europe. Their mimeographed letters, of which we have a copy, are apparently designed to steer Americans from any course critical of Russia.

Needless to say, our people in our community could not be swayed nor influenced in any fashion by this despicable smear and their observance of Brotherhood Week is going forward bigger and better than ever and our record of good fellowship remains unblemished.

In my humble opinion, people of the type who attempt to stir up class and religious prejudice such as this are a dangerous menace to the peace and quiet of this country. If they love the Communist ideals and its methods of treachery, deceit, and law of force, may I respectfully recommend to the State Department that

we give them an immediate passport for a one-way trip to the land they love from a distance but which I know they do not want to return to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include an article.

Mr. FENTON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

Mr. ADDONIZIO (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and include a letter.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TEAGUE (at the request of Mr. FICKETT), for this week, on account of attendance on the joint maneuvers by the Army, Navy, and Air Force in the Caribbean Sea.

To Mr. DAGUE (at the request of Mr. GRAHAM), for this week, on account of death in family.

To Mr. WALSH (at the request of Mr. JACOBS), for 4 days, on account of official business.

To Mr. BURNSIDE (at the request of Mr. RAMSAY), for 3 days, on account of death in family.

To Mr. GATHINGS, for 3 days, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mrs. NORTON, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 54. An act to retrocede to the State of New Mexico exclusive jurisdiction held by the United States over lands within the boundaries of the Los Alamos project of the United States Atomic Energy Commission; and

H. J. Res. 92. Joint resolution to continue the authority of the Maritime Commission to sell, charter, and operate vessels, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 1, 1949, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

277. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting revised estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year 1950 involving a decrease of \$44,832,000 for the Veterans' Administration in the form of amendments to the budget for said fiscal year (H. Doc. No. 85); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

278. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting to the Congress a study prepared for the Commission's consideration on the national security organ-

ization in the Federal Government (H. Doc. No. 86); to the Committee on Armed Services and ordered to be printed.

279. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting its report on the national security organization and, separately, as appendix G, a part of the report of the task force assigned to examine this segment of the executive branch; to the Committee on Armed Services.

280. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting to the Congress, in typescript, volume II to the study on the national security organization offered for the Commission's consideration by the task force as a supplement to their summary report on this subject; to the Committee on Armed Services.

281. A letter from the Chairman, Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, transmitting to the Congress, in typescript, volume III to the study on the national security organization offered for the Commission's consideration by the task force as a supplement to their summary report on this subject; to the Committee on Armed Services.

282. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to provide a continuing fund for the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office chargeable to lapsed appropriations"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

283. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to redefine the units and establish the standards of electrical and photometric measurements; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

284. A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed joint resolution approving an agreement relating to the resolution of conflicting claims to German enemy assets and related protocol and authorizing the President to enter into the agreement or other agreements similar in character with certain countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

285. A letter from the Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting statistical tables and charts containing data in regard to bankruptcy cases administered in the district courts of the United States in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1948; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

286. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of John W. Crumacker, commander, United States Navy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

287. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for a Resident Commissioner to the United States from the Virgin Islands; to the Committee on Public Lands.

288. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize certain personnel and former personnel of the United States Coast Guard and the United States Public Health Service to accept certain gifts tendered by foreign governments; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

289. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to regulate the hours of duty and the pay of civilian keepers of lighthouses and civilians employed on lightships and other vessels of the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

290. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated March 26, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on, and a preliminary

examination and survey of, Cape Fear River at and below Wilmington, N. C., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on July 24, 1946, and also requested by a resolution of the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate, adopted on February 7, 1946 (H. Doc. No. 87); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

291. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 19, 1948, submitting an interim report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of Brazos River and tributaries, Texas, covering Leon River, a secondary tributary, authorized by the Flood Control Acts approved on June 22, 1936, and August 28, 1937, and by the River and Harbor Act approved August 26, 1937 (H. Doc. No. 88); to the Committee on Public Works and ordered to be printed, with three illustrations.

292. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 19, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Warroad Harbor and River, Minn., requested by resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives adopted on June 19, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

293. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 4, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Saw Mill River, N. Y., authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

294. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 19, 1948, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a preliminary examination of Cedar Bayou Pass, Corpus Christi Pass, and pass at Murdock's Landing, Texas, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945; to the Committee on Public Works.

295. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting lists or schedules, or parts of lists or schedules, covering records proposed for disposal by certain Government agencies; to the Committee on House Administration.

296. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the construction and equipment of a radio laboratory building for the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

297. A letter from the Acting Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service suspending deportation, as well as a list of the persons involved; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

298. A letter from the assistant to the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to repeal section 8 of the act of March 3, 1893; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

299. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to revise and repeal certain acts relating to rules of survey to permit departures from the system of rectangular survey when necessary on all public lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

300. A letter from the Under Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize appropriations for roads, trails, and other aids to transportation serving lands and facilities under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Alaska; to the Committee on Public Lands.

301. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to the development of tourist and other public facilities in conjunction with the Alaska Highway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

302. A letter from the President, United States Civil Service Commission, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill to amend section 4 (b) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar as follows:

Mr. GARMATZ: Joint Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers. House Report No. 165. Report on the disposition of certain papers of sundry executive departments. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRAHAM: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 157. A bill authorizing the Attorney General of the United States to recognize and to award to outstanding courageous young Americans a medal for heroism known as the Young American Medal for Bravery, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 166). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WHITTINGTON:

H. R. 3019. A bill to provide for comprehensive planning, for site acquisition in and outside of the District of Columbia, and for the design of Federal building projects outside of the District of Columbia; to authorize the transfer of jurisdiction over certain lands between certain departments and agencies of the United States; and to provide certain additional authority needed in connection with the construction, management, and operation of Federal public buildings; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. REED of New York:

H. R. 3020. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEFAN:

H. R. 3021. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHAFER:

H. R. 3022. A bill to transfer the Pomona station of the Agriculture Remount Service, Department of Agriculture, at Pomona, Calif.; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 3023. A bill amending Public Law 49, Seventy-seventh Congress, providing for the welfare of coal miners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 3024. A bill to provide for the discharge from the armed forces of persons who were married at the time of their induction; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 3025. A bill to amend the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (title VI of the Public Health Service Act), to extend its duration and provide greater financial assistance in the construction of hospitals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GROSS:

H. R. 3026. A bill to incorporate the Legion of Guardsmen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORSKI of New York:

H. R. 3027. A bill to provide pay increases for employees of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. CAVALCANTE:

H. R. 3028. A bill to provide for a new post-office building in Windber, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3029. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to remove racial barriers to naturalization with respect to spouses and children of United States citizens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS of Delaware:

H. R. 3030. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to reclassify the salaries of postmasters, officers, and employees of the postal service; to establish uniform procedures for computing compensation; and for other purposes," approved July 6, 1945, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3031. A bill to grant travel and subsistence allowances to the next of kin attending group burials of remains of known individuals returned to the United States for interment; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BARRETT of Wyoming:

H. R. 3032. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BENNETT of Michigan:

H. R. 3033. A bill to extend the coverage of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance system, to increase certain benefits payable under such system, to reduce the retirement age, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 3034. A bill to authorize the improvement of the Savannah River below Augusta, Ga.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CARNAHAN:

H. R. 3035. A bill to amend the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 with respect to the terms "brother" and "sister"; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CASE of South Dakota:

H. R. 3036. A bill to regulate oleomargarine to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 3037. A bill to amend section 2680 of title 28, United States Code; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3038. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to repair and remodel the Belasco Theater and rent it out to the performing arts; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 3039. A bill to amend section 302 (c) of the Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. FURCOLO:

H. R. 3040. A bill to provide for a comprehensive survey to promote the development of hydroelectric power, flood control, and other improvements on the Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers and such other rivers in the New England States where improvements are feasible; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. GATHINGS:

H. R. 3041. A bill to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to provide parity for tung nuts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRANGER:

H. R. 3042. A bill to provide relief for the sheep-raising industry by making special

quota immigration visas available to certain alien sheepherders; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3043. A bill to assist in bringing about a more sound agricultural economy through diversification of its productive resources by providing for research into the basic laws and principles relating to domestically raising fur-bearing animals; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYS of Ohio:

H. R. 3044. A bill making unlawful the requirement for the payment of a poll tax as a condition precedent to voting or registering to vote in an election for national officers; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. KEEFE:

H. R. 3045. A bill to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KILBURN:

H. R. 3046. A bill to authorize the expansion of facilities at the Cape Vincent, N. Y., fish-cultural station; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KRUSE:

H. R. 3047. A bill to provide for the construction of a post office at Albion, Ind.; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3048. A bill to provide that the next of kin of certain persons who died while serving in the armed forces of the United States shall be furnished with monuments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 3049. A bill to amend Public Law 702, Eightieth Congress, to extend assistance to certain veterans with wartime service-connected disability involving the loss or loss of use of certain extremities in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require by reason of the nature of their service-connected disabilities; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 3050. A bill to amend Public Law 702, Eightieth Congress, to extend assistance to certain veterans with wartime service-connected blindness in acquiring specially adapted housing which they require by reason of the nature of their service-connected disability; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MCGREGOR:

H. R. 3051. A bill to reduce to 10 percent the rate of withholding of tax on wages; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

H. R. 3052. A bill to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to announce the parity price of milk, and to direct the Secretary of Agriculture to immediately announce the support price of milk; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 3053. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 3054. A bill for the purpose of erecting an adequate terminal annex post office in Seattle, Wash.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin:

H. R. 3055. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PHILLIPS of California:

H. R. 3056. A bill to provide for disposition of lands on the Cabazon, Augustine, and Torres-Martinez Indian Reservations; to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. POTTER:

H. R. 3057. A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that certain chronic and tropical diseases becoming

manifest within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SANBORN:

H. R. 3058. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 3059. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3060. A bill to create additional Secretaries of the armed services for Reserve components; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 3061. A bill to establish a committee for Reserve components within the Department of the Army and the Department of the Air Force, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin:

H. R. 3062. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 3063. A bill to regulate oleomargarine, to repeal certain taxes relating to oleomargarine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TEAGUE:

H. R. 3064. A bill to authorize waiver of statutory and regulatory limitations in meritorious cases; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H. R. 3065. A bill to authorize Secretary of the Army to enter into certain contracts for sale of electric power, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 3066. A bill to authorize the issuance of a stamp commemorative of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3067. A bill relating to full-time institutional trade and industrial training for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 3068. A bill to provide for the issuance of a special postage stamp in commemoration of the Lake Washington Floating Bridge; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 3069. A bill to enable certain former officers or employees of the United States separated from the service subsequent to January 23, 1942, to elect to forfeit their rights to civil-service retirement annuities and to obtain in lieu thereof returns of their contributions with interest; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. WERDEL:

H. R. 3070. A bill to amend the Hospital Survey and Construction Act; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SECREST:

H. R. 3071. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase certain property in Morgan County; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. SIKES:

H. R. 3072. A bill to establish a Bureau of Reserve Affairs in the Department of the Army and in the Department of the Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. DINGELL:

H. J. Res. 178. Joint resolution extending an invitation to the International Olympic Committee to hold the 1956 Olympic games at Detroit, Mich.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD:

H. J. Res. 179. Joint resolution for the approval for Atlantic Defense Pact; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States for consideration of their House Joint Memorial 6, requesting the introduction and enactment of appropriate legislation for the appropriation of funds for the building of the Custer Battlefield Museum, at Custer Battlefield National Monument, Mont.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to make available the sum of \$2,500,000 for the construction of the Idaho Central Highway from Trude, Idaho, to Mountain Home, Idaho; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Nebraska, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to pass Senate bill 362, which calls for payments in lieu of taxes on federally owned real property so as to reimburse States and local governments, bringing about substantial equity between local and Federal taxpayers with respect to Federally owned real property; to the Committee on Public Lands.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COOPER:

H. R. 3073. A bill for the relief of Loretta Ann Perry and Helen Claire Cherry; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 3074. A bill to provide for the relief of Elsie Noot; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HOLMES:

H. R. 3075. A bill to provide for the renewal of patent No. 1,846,542, issued February 23, 1932, relating to carrying bags; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 3076. A bill for the relief of Jerome Hendrik Boogerman; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MITCHELL:

H. R. 3077. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rebecca Levy; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3078. A bill for the relief of John A. Watson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTEN:

H. R. 3079. A bill providing for the renewal of design patent No. D-95922, issued June 11, 1935; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRESTON:

H. R. 3080. A bill for the relief of Earl L. Doss; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WERDEL:

H. R. 3081. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy M. Evans; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

124. By Mr. WILSON of Oklahoma: Memorial of the Oklahoma Legislature, asking Congress to make a suitable appropriation for the care and support of needy and destitute Indians; to the Committee on Appropriations.

125. By Mr. CASE of South Dakota: Memorial of the State Legislature of the State of

South Dakota, memorializing the Congress of the United States to provide sufficient funds adequately to aid in a modern way the improvement of the Indian's economic well-being; to the Committee on Appropriations.

126. By Mr. PATTEN: Memorial of the State of Arizona, requesting the decentralization of war industries and calling attention to the advantages of Arizona as a location for war industries; to the Committee on Armed Services.

127. Also, memorial of the State of Arizona, proposing decontrol of rental housing in the State of Arizona; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

128. By Mr. MANSFIELD: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, requesting the Eighty-first Congress to introduce and pass the Veterans' Economic Development Act as embodied in H. R. 521 and S. 1652, Eightieth Congress; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

129. By Mr. HART: Petition of the Hudson County Federation of Holy Name Societies, Jersey City, N. J., severely condemning the action of the Moscow-governed satellite and protesting the effort to destroy religion and liberty throughout the world and calling upon the President and Congress of the United States to disaffirm any recognition of those governments which seek to destroy the God-given liberties of men; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

130. Also, petition of Catholic Youth Organization, Hudson County Catholic Youth Center, of Jersey City, N. J., protesting the unjust, unwarranted, and cruel sentence imposed by the Communist-controlled Hungarian Government upon Josef Cardinal Mindszenty; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

131. By Mrs. NORTON: Petition of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, Hudson County Chapter, Jersey City, N. J., condemning the Communist-dominated proceedings which resulted in the sentencing of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty to life imprisonment as a travesty upon justice and an affront to all freedom-loving peoples; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

132. Also, petition of the Hudson County Federation of Holy Name Societies, New Jersey, condemning the action against Josef Cardinal Mindszenty by the Hungarian Government and calling upon the President and Congress of the United States to disaffirm any recognition of those governments which seek to destroy the God-given liberties of men; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

133. By Mr. PATTEN: Memorial of the State of Arizona, requesting Congress to provide recreational facilities in the Lake Mead National Recreational Area; to the Committee on Public Lands.

134. Also, memorial of the State of Arizona, requesting immediate action with respect to social-security payments to Indians on reservations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

135. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Frank W. Cronin, secretary, Nebraska Committee for MVA, Omaha, Nebr., petitioning consideration of their resolution urging immediate creation of a Missouri Valley Administration, patterned after the successful Tennessee Valley Authority, also urging congressional investigation of water-development and lobbying organizations, their membership, and financing; to the Committee on Public Works.

136. Also, petition of Mrs. Ella Adams, secretary, Boynton Beach Townsend Club, No. 1, Boynton Beach, Fla., petitioning consideration of their resolution requesting immediate action, consideration, and enactment of the proposed legislation known as the Townsend plan, H. R. 2135, Eighty-first Congress; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

137. By Mr. HILL: Memorial of the State of Colorado, requesting that Congress enact legislation providing for the creation of a Department of Natural Resources, the establishment of regional or branch offices of that and other Federal departments and agencies, and for the location of a United States Military Academy of the Air in Denver; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

138. Also, memorial of the State of Colorado, requesting the Congress to enact legislation to make Indians citizens of the United States in order that they may be able to vote; to the Committee on Public Lands.

SENATE

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1949

(Legislative day of Monday, February 21, 1949)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, Thou knowest our frame and rememberest that we are dust. Thy patience outlasts all the dullness of our apprehension and the dimness of our vision.

Today we come for light enough to walk by. Save us from the futile repetition of old errors and the restoration of old evils. Let not ignorance nor mean partisanship nor selfish greed nor the temptations of privilege block the way to a new order in the world with hope of lasting peace, enlarging brotherhood and increasing opportunities for all Thy children. Amen.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

MEMBERSHIP AND PARTICIPATION BY UNITED STATES IN CERTAIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

A letter from the Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation amending certain laws providing for membership and participation by the United States in certain international organizations and authorizing appropriations therefor (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

CONTINUING FUND FOR PAYMENT OF CLAIMS ALLOWED BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide a continuing fund for the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office chargeable to lapsed appropriations (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LUCAS. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.